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ence" should undertake to lay down rules aiming to "regulate" military or naval warfare. It must rather declare armed conflict to be internationally unrighteous and intolerable. It must acknowledge that it is no more possible to formulate rules for civilized warfare than it is to codify the laws of civilized piracy, civilized highway robbery, or civilized murder. No good can come from further shutting eyes to this fundamental truth.

To the end of making the views just expressed more effective, we declare that the nations of the earth should by common agreement determine to permit no international flotation of bonds for the purpose of carrying on war or procuring the means of war; that they permit under no circumstances the exportation of arms or munitions of war from one country to another; that they stamp out, as they would a plague, the manufacture or construction of munitions or vessels of war by private individuals or corporations, whether designed for national or international purposes; that, should the necessity demand it, they allow only the arming of international forces for the enforcement of international peace.

Further, to insure the abolition of international war, we declare that so long as a state of war continues the neutral nations of the earth should forbid trade with any country found guilty of indulging in war, and that they should enforce such determination internationally; that all alleged breaches of treaties should be referred to a judicial body for determination, which body must be clothed with every moral sanction, and if necessary, which we do not expect, with every physical sanction to enforce its judgment.

The ends we have in view, ambitious and far-reaching as they may seem, are simple and readily resolvable into a single proposition, which is that no nation shall have power henceforth to indulge in conduct toward another nation which would be illicit or condemnable if indulged in by one man toward his neighbor.

That nations may never again fall into the awful error destroying now the youth and hope of Europe, that there may never be another war, we solemnly call to all right-thinking people of the world for support and co-operation in the establishment and maintenance of these most important principles.

We have made bold thus to express ourselves with reference to the cause we so humbly but earnestly represent, because we would that the foundation of the new world order may be begun at once.

### Editorial Notes.

#### Oppose Naval Exhibit.

Through one of our California members we learn that the commissioners of the exposition that is to be held in San Diego in 1915 are contemplating the exhibit of a model or replica of the Panama Canal, on the Pacific outlet of which a battle between the fleets of the United States and Japan is to be pictured, the American navy carrying off the victory. This project should meet the universal condemnation of all pacifists. A representation of any battle between our navy and that of some foreign power would be a distinct misfortune at this

time, when every suggestion even of war should be studiously avoided. But it is nothing short of criminal to arouse anti-Japanese feeling in this country and anti-American feeling in Japan by such a foolhardy suggestion. It can hardly be said too sharply that the "inevitable war" with Japan, predicted the other day by Republican leader James R. Mann in the House will, unless counsels of "inevitable peace" prevail, be one of our making, and nothing will hasten its coming more than an indiscretion like that proposed by the exposition authorities. We call upon our members to pour in protests by the hundreds to prevent the consummation of this singularly stupid undertaking.

#### Japan's Attitude to America.

There has recently been organized by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America a Commission on Relations with Japan, of which Dr. Sidney L. Gulick is the special representative. He is endeavoring to set right, as far as he can, American opinion in regard to the feeling of the Japanese. In an open letter he states that Japan's general attitude is still one of true friendship for our country, but that our unjust treatment of her has caused a cooling of this friendliness on the part of many Japanese:

"There is no disguising the fact that a considerable change has taken place the past five years. There is a pretty strong jingo press in Japan, and it has considerable influence on the masses. American treatment of Japanese . . . has played into the hands of that press, for it has revealed invidious race discrimination which has been exceedingly mortifying to them. . . . Japan has been waiting to see whether America will accord her a treatment that is really honorable and friendly. Professions of diplomats and preambles to treaties do not create friendly relations and feelings. These come into existence through actual deeds of justice and good will. . . . I am only surprised that anti-American feeling in Japan is not stronger. . . . Japanese restraint and patience during the past eighteen months is remarkable, and shows how firm is their confidence that in the end their appeal to American sense of justice will prevail. Yet we may not presume on its indefinite continuation."

It is high time that America took cognizance of the fact that she is responsible for whatever unfriendly feeling there exists in Japan. If we continue to foment suspicion and dislike, we should not be surprised if animosity develops. Dr. Gulick says further:

"I wish I could convince the American people that there is no danger whatever of war between Japan and America. For Japan it is financially, economically, and physically impossible and psychologically incredible. Her responsible leaders are well aware of this. She wants and needs our friendship, and she will do anything consistent with national dignity and honor to secure it. It is equally inconceivable that America

should attack Japan. We need her friendship in the promotion of the right relations between East and West."

#### A League of Peace.

Many and varied are the schemes now being suggested for bringing about a more permanent peace between the nations than has yet existed. Of the plans for limitation of armaments and organization of a world-state one of the most interesting and possibly practicable is that proposed by Hamilton Holt in the September 28 issue of *The Independent*. Mr. Holt aims at the extension of the federal idea, as exemplified in the United States, to a federation of nations, with a government founded on law, and using force only as a police power against nations not yet willing to abandon aggression and enter the League. The principles on which he would have the League of Peace formed are these:

1. The nations of the League shall mutually agree to respect the territory and sovereignty of each other.
2. All questions that cannot be settled by diplomacy shall be arbitrated.
3. The nations of the League shall provide a periodical assembly to make all rules to become law unless vetoed by a nation within a stated period.
4. The nations shall disarm to the point where the combined forces of the League shall be a certain per cent higher than those of the most heavily armed nation or alliance outside the League. Detailed rules for this pro rata disarmament shall be formulated by the Assembly.
5. Any member of the League shall have the right to withdraw on due notice, or may be expelled by the unanimous vote of the others.

Mr. Holt calls this country to lead in the establishment of some such League of Peace as he outlines. To the Declaration of Independence he desires us to add a Declaration of Interdependence. The chief value of all these propositions at the present moment is that they induce concrete thinking along the lines indicated. From the chaos of national individuality there must emerge an orderly internationalism, which shall prevent in the future such disastrous and inexcusable conflicts as the world is witnessing today.

#### Death of Dr. Adolf Richter.

In the recent death, at his home in Pforzheim, Baden, Germany, of Dr. Adolf Richter the peace movement of Germany has lost its oldest leader. Dr. Richter was born in 1839. He was a man of strong peace principles, and for many years before there was any peace society in Germany had been actively interested in the movement. In 1879 he identified himself with the League of Peace and Liberty, and had done much for the promotion of friendly relations between France and Germany. He had been the president of the German Peace Society from the time of its foundation until this year,

when failing health caused him to send in his resignation, and Dr. Ludwig Quidde was chosen to take his place. He was a familiar figure at the international peace congresses, and in 1897 was the president of the Eighth International Peace Congress, held at Hamburg. He was one of the few European pacifists who attended the Fifth International Peace Congress at Chicago in 1893. Dr. Richter had been a personal friend of the editor for nearly a quarter of a century. He was a man of unusual sweetness and kindness of character, and his genial nature, his strength and ability, and devotion to the ideals of brotherhood will be deeply missed by the pacifists of the world.

#### Children's Peace Petition.

The idea of a peace petition of the school children of America originated with Miss Kate Devereux Blake, of New York city, and has resulted in an organized movement, on the executive committee of which are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Thomas W. Churchill, Mrs. Mary Ware Dennett, and other well-known women. Miss Blake felt that "when the boys and girls of Europe and Asia learn that thousands and thousands of boys and girls in America pleaded with their rulers to be at peace, it will make them realize what brotherhood is." The petition is addressed to the rulers of the nations at war, and reads as follows:

"We, the undersigned, children of America, plead with you, the rulers of these great nations, to call for an immediate armistice, and to let the differences of the warring nations be submitted to The Hague Tribunal for amicable and just settlement, and to promise to adjust all future difficulties peacefully in the same way. We are the children and grandchildren of your former subjects; we are many of us tied by blood and affection to the soldiers now contending in their death struggle on different sides of this terrific combat; we implore you to stop the frightful slaughter, for to us it seems like savagery fighting against civilization. We beg this on behalf of the helpless children of Europe and Asia who are being deprived of their fathers and their education, and are being irreparably degraded by the hideous conditions created by war."

It is hoped that in the cities all over the country steps will be taken to circulate the petition. Signed petitions should be returned to the Children's Peace Petition Committee, 101 West 85th street, New York city.

#### Among the Peace Organizations.

Most of the peace journals of Europe have issued at least one number since the outbreak of the war. The October number of *Concord* has just come to hand—the first since July. It is edited by Felix Moscheles and J. Fred Green in the absence of the editor, George H. Perris, on the Continent. The *Arbitrator* has appeared twice, in September and October, and *War and Peace*, the Normal Angell monthly, has been issued regularly